pended, and when a passing fish touches them they fasten upon it by means of the hooks, and the glochidium is wrenched from its mooring. I observed frequently the sudden jump which my goldfish made, and I afterwards found glochidia attached to them.

A NEW ZONITOID SHELL FROM THE MIOCENE, FLORISSANT COLORADO.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Although fresh-water shells (*Lymnea*, *Planorbis* and *Sphærium*) are abundant in the Florissant shales, terrestrial species are extremely rare. In 1906 we found a species of *Omphalina*, in a fragmentary condition. The 1907 expedition has yielded a better-preserved specimen which is referred to *Vitrea*.

VITREA FAGALIS n. sp.

Diameter 7 mm.; with seven and a half closely coiled whorls, the first three not increasing at all, but having a uniform diameter of about 340 micromillimeters; the fourth barely larger, diam. about 357 m.; the fifth with diam. about 391 m.; the sixth twice as broad as the inner ones; the seventh much larger, diam. 1 ¾ mm. Last whorl very smooth and shining, not or hardly striate, but inner whorls delicately striate, with the exception of the apical whorl and a half, which are quite smooth. Spire gently convex, the sides regularly ascending to the apex. No internal lamellæ, so far as can be seen. One example, with reverse; on a slab with a leaf of *Fagus*, showing that it probably lived in the proximity of that tree.

This shell appears to be a *Paravitrea*, very close in all respects to *Vitrea andrewsæ*. In the number of whorls and absence of internal lamellæ, it is like *V. placentula;* but the whorls appear to be more closely coiled than in that species, and the radial sculpture is much closer and less regular.

The resemblance of the Florissant flora to that of the uplands of the southeastern states has already been noted; the discovery of *Vitrea fagalis*, and the previous finding of *Omphalina*, point in a similar direction.